If you could only see them FEES TO THE CLERKS you'd buy. Come see the

DRESS GOODS

Pattern Dresses, All-wool and Silk and Wool, the \$15, \$17.50, \$18.50, \$20 and \$22.50 ones, all in one lot now at,

SILKS

24-inch All-silk Satin (blacks) at, per Evening Shades, in the stylish Benga-Full line of Evening Shades, in Royales, very pretty, per the yard..... \$1.00 Taffetas, striped and figured effects, selected patterns, and only one dress in each length, per yard, \$1.50, \$1.75.

> MAILED

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Real Shell Hair Ornaments, prices from

WE LEAD

PIANOS

ORGANS

of styles the greatest, and our prices are the lowest.

Our stock is the largest, our variety

TERMS TO SUIT

D. H. BALDWIN & CO. 95, 97 & 99 North Pennsylvania St.

WAITING TO BUY VASES.

A Curious Mixture of Men Striving for a Bargain Counter. From This Morning's Journal.

of Eastman, Schleicher & Lee's store last night, trying to keep warm by close conful had provided. It was a good-natured them were anxious to secure the \$150 vase which is offered for \$5.87. The first one to enter the store this morning will get the vase. Good-natured badinage was the order of the day with them. Sitting in one corner was a little yellow negro, who, judging from the appearance of his clothes, could not have bought the vase if it had been offered at 5 cents. Another negro, with an equally prepossessing appearance,

"What yo' do with dat thing if yo' get "Never yo' min', nigger. I knows what I'se doin'. Done got it sold fo' \$50. If I gets dat \$50 you'll never say I'se got no gal. I kin have a dozen on 'em then."

Thus it went all night. Every little while an addition was made to the party of watchers, till at midnight there were enough men waiting in front of the store to buy all the vases on sale.



WATCHES

we can show with especial pride, it is our very handsome array of Watches, for both ladies and gentlemen; in either gold or filled. We are able to offer the very best combinations of a first-class case and excellent movement that was ever offered in this locality and at prices that are below competition, the lowest that can be made on warranted goods.

MARCY JEWELER 38 West Washington Street



FAULTY VITAL STATISTICS.

Confusion Caused by the Carelessness of Physicians in Filling Blanks.

The fact that physicians are careless in matters of routine work is exemplified every day in the office of the Board of Health. In filling out the blank forms on which births and deaths are reported few physicians are exact, even in the more important details in the history of the case. One of the most common errors, which, however, is true of only a few physicians, who invariably make the same mistake, is to give the address simply as "city." In several cases which have recently been brought to notice the cause of death was not given. In such cases the certificate permit could be issued. In one report filed yesterday the address was given on a certain street, but did not state whether it was east or west. The most common error in reports of births is to omit the mother's name, a thing which is absolutely necessary to complete the record of births. Almost every day people call at the office of the board to complain that names were incorboard to complain that names were incor-rectly given to the newspapers. When the physician's reports are examined it is found the errors are the physicians', and not the reporters'. Many of these cases are reported by the family physician who has been treating the members of the fam-ily for years, and on account of a little delicacy he will not ask for the correct spelling or the proper name of the person.

Minister Gray En Route Home. finister Gray has left the City of Mexico and is expected to arrive home to-morrow. The condition of his son Pierre remains precarious, and the physicians hope to be able to avert the surgical operation until they can have the presence of Min-

COUNCIL COMMITTEE TAKES UP THIS FEATURE OF INVESTIGATION.

Money Paid Parker and Fuller to Copying Specification-Mr. Kramer's Sewer Explanation.

The Council investigating committee resumed its work last night. Most of the evening was spent in probing into the practice of city department clerks in making copies of specifications for contractors. The evidence showed that it has been the practice of Bart Parker, clerk of the Board of Public Works, and F. E. Fuller, clerk to the city engineer, to make copies of specifications and blue prints for various contractors. L. A. Marshall, of the firm of Fulmer, Selbert & Co., was the first witness placed on the stand. In substance

"Both Parker and Fuller have made copies of specifications for me. In every case it was done at my request. Neither of them ever solicited me for any such work. We always have two copies made, one by each of the clerks. That is necessary on account of our manner of making estimates. Mr. Fulmer and I always figure on all work offered by the city. We do not have time to do this work during the day, and are compelled to do it at home at odd times in the evening. We both figure the estimates so as to avoid the possibility of an error, which might occur if only one man figured on the estimates. On this account it is necessary for us to have two copies of all specifications. We also need a blue print and profile in sewer work. This can be had only at the engineer's office. engaged Mr. Fuller to make them on all sewer work contemplated by the city. It is much cheaper for us to pay any reasonable price for such work than to spend our time during the day in the engineer's office, the only place where the originals can be seen. My offer to these clerks to give them this employment was entirely voluntary upon my part. Neither of them ever solicited me for any work. I pay from 75 cents to \$1.50 for the copies on sewer work, the price being governed by the length of the sewer. I have paid in the neighborhood of a hundred dollars to Mr. Parker and

of a hundred dollars to Mr. Parker and Mr. Fuller for this work."

Mr. Marshall was then questioned in regard to extras on the Fourteenth-street sewer. He said there had been one inlex running from, the State ditch added after the contract had been let. This work cost about \$500, and he supposed the cost was assessed with the balance of the cost to the property owners who hald for the the property owners who paid for the sewer. He also testified that no city employes had ever offered to sell him broken stone for use in street paving, but he thought such an offer had been made to some other member of his firm. He said he was led into this belief by a conversation between the members of the firm some

F. E. Fuller, chief clerk in the engineer's office, was the next witness placed on the stand. His testimony in regard to the making of copies of specifications was practically the same as that given by Mr. Marshall. He said he had been doing this work since last May and had received about \$10 a month for it during that time. He said he used the city's stationery in making all copies except blue prints, and for these he furnished his own paper. He explained that contractors had always had the privilege of using the city's blanks for the purpose of making such copies, and he could see no reason why the same blanks should not be used if the contractor employed some other person to do the work for him. He said he had asked Engineer Brown about doing this work and all he had done had been done with Mr. Brown's consent outside

time ago, that Fuller was financially interested in the manufacture of asphalt flux, was then broached. He said he was in nowise interested in the manufacture of nor in the success of the interprise. He said the only time he had ever spoken to a contractor in regard to the use of the flux was when Mr. Wilding, one of the men interested in its manufacture, had come to him to learn if the engineer would permit the use of the flux on the pavement in front of Mr. Wilding's property on West Work of Mr. Wilding's property on West Washington street. Mr. Wilding was going to leave town and asked the witness to speak to Mr. Foley, the contractor, about the use of it. Mr. Fuller spoke to the contractor about the use of the flux, but he would not consent to the use of it without the per-mission of the Board of Public Works. Before the matter was brought to the attention of the board, the work in front of Mr. Wilding's property was completed.

Adolph Kramer, son of Andrew Kramer, was placed on the stand to testify in re-

Adolph Kramer, son of Andrew Kramer, was placed on the stand to testify in regard to the sewer connection made with Kramer's lounge factory at the time of the building of the Merrill-street sewer. He said he asked the contractors for the bill, but it had never been presented. In this regard Mr. Merritt said he had visited the factory yesterday morning to see what the sewer work there amounted to. He found the connection had been made with the blind end of a small spur of the Merrill-street sewer, and had been made as much for the purpose of flushing the sewer as for the benefit of Mr. Kramer. The only connection with it is the down spout from the factory, which formerly emptied into the street. There is no catch basin at the end of the spur, and were it not for the connection with this down spout the spur would never be flooded and the water from the roof of Mr. Kramer's large factory would have to seek the sewer through the gutters of the street. The connection is about thirty feet long, and according to the engineer's estimate would cost about the engineer's estimate would cost about the masked three different times for the bill of asked three different times for the bill of & Allen, said yesterday that he had been asked three different times for the bill of this work, but as Mr. Allen, who made the Surope, the bill could not be rendered. Contractor Bostwick was asked in regard to copies of specifications made for him by the department clerks. His testimony was substantially the same as that of Mr. Marsubstantially the same as that of Mr. Marshall in this regard. In a number of instances he had had two copies made, and gave the same reasons for it that were given earlier in the evening. Mr. Costello asked him if it was possible to repair a sewer which was cracked in the roof without uncovering it and working from above. He said that it was not only possible but He said that it was not only possible but practical, and called to mind an instance where it had been done. He spoke of the eight-foot Washington-street sewer, which cracked while he was connected with the street department. He said that in some places the crack was over a foot wide. The repairs were made from the inside with Portland cement. A number of times since then he has been in the sewer, and says it is now as good as ever.

Bart Parker was asked concerning the action of the Sullivan Board of Public Works in letting contracts for small jobs without advertising. He said it had been the practice of that board to let all such contracts in the manner which has been adopted by the present board. Mr. Conduitt, the president of the former board, he said, was in the board's office a few days ago and said the provision requiring the advertisement of all proposed public improvements was considered technical to some extent, and was one the old board disregarded whenever it thought the city's interests and the interests of the property owners were best served by so doing. Mr Parker spoke of one case where a small contract was to be let which was advertised twice and no bids received. The board then sent postal letters to a number of contractors and was successful in receiving a number of bids.

large number of blus.

Eli Strickler, a resident of East Washington street, testified that Washington street, between Arsenal avenue and State street, had been sprinkled only twice a day for eight weeks during the past sum-mer, while the contract said it should be sprinkled three times a day, and four times if necessary to keep down the dust. He said many residents had been compelled to close their doors and windows to keep out the dust. He had called Sprinkling Inspector Scholl's attention to the matter, but had received no satisfactory reply. Mr. Scholl had told him that it made no difference what the contract called for if the street was properly sprinkled. He had asked Mr. Scholl to look at the street, but lid not think he had done so. The committee will meet again

o'clock this afternoon. BIDS ON TWO CONTRACTS TIED.

Graveling of Fifteenth Street-Still Closing Thoroughfares.

Three contracts for public work were let by the Board of Works yesterday. For grading and graveling Fifteenth street, from Meridian street to Talbott avenue, bids were received as follows: B. Porter, 44 cents; George W. McCray, 391/2 cents; E. Steinhauer, 39 cents; J. Harry Roberts, 31 cents; Henry T. Nolting, 30 cents; August Buthe, 29 cents; Phillips & Lackey, 29 cents. The last two named drew cuts and Phillips & Lackey got the contract.

The following bids were received for building a brick sidewalk on the north side of Nebraska street, from Madison avenue

to East street: F. M. Snyder & Co., 36 cents; E. P. Hanahan, 34 cents; J. Harry Roberts, 33 cents; F. W. Nolting & Co., 32 cents; R. B. Drake, 32 cents. In drawing cuts for the contract R. B. Drake won the

For the construction of a local sewer in the first alley east of New Jersey street, from Seventh to Eleventh street, the following were the bids:

J. D. Hoss, \$2.97; J. W. Wilding & Co.,
\$2.42; H. H. Fletcher, \$2.07; Capitol Paving
and Construction Company, \$1.94; Conduitt
& DeRuiter Company, \$1.88; W. C. Allen &
Co., \$1.87; W. R. Mercer & Son, \$1.73;
Sheehan Brothers, \$1.67. The contract was
awarded to Sheehan Brothers.

Final action was taken on the resolutions Final action was taken on the resolutions providing for the vacation of Helen street,

from Georgia to Louisiana street; for the vacation of the first alley north of Hollis street, from Tecumseh street to the first alley west, and for the vacation of the first alley north of First street, from Howard street to the canal Milton C. Foland filed a petition with the board asking for the vacation of ten feet of Cushion street in front of lot No. 34 n Hook's subdivision, located on Cushlon street, about two squares north of Bloyd

Bart Parker's New Enferprise. One of the new accessories to the office of the Board of Public Works, useful but not ornamental, is a common wash tub and clothes wringer. In taking impressions of letters and papers in the copying books it

is necessary to have wet cloths placed between the sheets for the purpose of dissolving the ink. Heretofore it has been the custom to wring these cloths by hand, but that was found to be very unsatisfactory, and the wringer was bought. Some wag conceived the idea of a joke on Bart Par-ker, the board's clerk, and placed a card bearing the following inscription in the

"Mr. Bart Parker, Esq., launderer to the Board of Public Works. Political stains removed on short notice. An extra charge will be made for work done in eight hours. Direct connection with the Washington-street sewer. All stains absolutely removed. No white washing done. Fire at the risk

Mr. Parker disclaims all knowledge the cleansing art, but says if he ever discovers who wrote the card he will give him a bath in the tub and then run him through the wringer. He is confident that such treatment would be good for the writer of the card and would also remove the sin of falsehood.

Effect of Winter Sewer Work. East Washington street is in bad condiion on account of numerous sinks over the sewer, which was built in that street last winter. Yesterday morning there was a cave-in at Washington street and Arsenal avenue. The Board of Works claims the trouble is due to the fact that the earth was not properly tamped when the sewer was built. The contractor, who lives in Detroit, has been notified to place the sewer and street in proper condition, but he claims that he should be relieved from all further liability because he built the sewer durir the cold weather last winter at the request of the Board of Works so as to give the needy employment.

CASTING OF THE CLARK STATUE. Model Shipped to the Foundry-Relics for MacMonnies.

President Langsdale, of the monument greatest possible success to forward articles of use in the war for the guidance of the sculptor MacMonnies. The artist makes an earnest request for the loan of such articles, old swords, buttons, shoulder straps, guns, etc., and promises to give

a bond for their safe return. The model of the statue by Mahoney of George Rogers Clark was yesterday shipped to the American foundry at Chicago, to be cast in bronze. It will be finished ac-cording to promises and will be in place by March 1. The statue is said to be far by March 1. The statue is said to be far ahead of anything Mahoney has yet done. Clark is represented as just coming out of the river at the head of his men, who had never murmured until this river was reached, and then they faltered. Clark offered to lead the way across the water, the men followed and carried the day. This was the climax of Clark's career, and the territory which was held by the British became American soil. On the scroll of "what might have been" it is scroll of "what might have been" it is recorded that if Clark had not then cap-tured Vincennes this whole territory might have remained in British hands, and the entire aspect of American history been

changed. ing a great deal of correspondence with Bruno Schmitz, designer of the monument, on the subject of his pay. He wants com-mission for all the additions to the monument which were originated by the com-missioners and they have decided the de-signer is entitled to his commission only upon the part that was completed according to his design. Mr. Bahman, Schmitz's American agent, living in Chicago, was here a few days since to confer on this subject. He also asked for a photograph of the monument as it now stands, saying that his principal is very anxious to see it. The commission has made a computation on the average income from admissions on Sundays when the monument elevator is in charge of ex-Secretary Gilliland. The total for thirty-six Sundays was \$910.30, making an average of over \$25 a Sunday. Custodian Clark refused to keep the monument open and Mr. Gilliland was appointed to attend to it. The commission will, at its first meeting, relieve Mr. Clark from his

SOLDIERS' HOME BILL.

Grand Army Executive Committee Has It Prepared-Amount Omitted.

The Grand Army executive committee apdiers' home at Lafayette by State aid had a meeting yesterday at the Denison House. Senator Haggard, Gen. James R. Carnahan, Col. D. N. Foster of Fort Wayne and C. M. Travis of Crawfordsville were present. The bill that is to be submitted to the Legislature was considered in detail The amount of money that is to be asked was not inserted, but a blank space was left for it. It is estimated, however, that \$75,000 in each of two years will be needed. Lafayette has given 242 acres of ground surrounded with picturesque scenery and \$7,000 for the home. The bill puts the management in the hands of a board of five members, not more than three of whom shall be of one political party, and they shall all serve without pay. The privileges of the home are to be open to the aged veterans, their wives and widows.

CALLED BURKE AN "ACCIDENT."

Henry Spaan Resents Remarks of the United States Attorney.

The trial of Douglas Hayes, a farmer of Illinois, who was indicted for passing counterfelt money in Vermillion county, in this State, was concluded before a jury in the federal court yesterday afternoon. The district attorney made an allusion to the large weight of one of the defendant's counsel, and the learness of Mr. Spaan, the other attorney. This was resented by Mr. Spaan, who said some pretty sharp things of the district attorney, whom he declared to be an accident of politics in the office. The jury took the case, with instructions to re-

SPEED OF ELECTRIC CARS.

Citizens' Company Will Reduce It Unless an Ordinance Is Changed.

President Mason, of the Citizens' Streetrailroad Company, is considering the advisability of reducing the speed of the cars. There is an old ordinance, enacted during the mule-car regime, limiting the speed to six miles an hour. The courts recognize this ordinance as being in force, and juries have given damages on the strength of evidence showing faster speed. Mr. Mason says the ordinance will have to be changed or speed will be reduced.

COTTON MILL ADDITION.

Four-Story Structure of Considerable Dimensions to Be Built.

Contracts were let yesterday for a large addition to the cotton mill of Love Bros. & Co., in the western part of the city, near White river. The addition will be seventyfive feet by 175 feet, four stories high, with an extra wing of about one hundred feet square. The contract for the foundation was awarded to Koss & Fritz, and for the superstructure to Jungclaus & Schumacher. Work on the building will be begun immedi-

BY INDIANAPOLIS PEOPLE.

"The Unpardonable Sin" the Topic of Last Night's Talk-The Revivalist's Compensation.

"Sweet Peace, the Gift of God's Love."

was the opening song of the Chapman service at Tomlinson Hall last night. Although the weather was damp and gloomy the rain did not prevent a large attendance, and the hall contained perhaps two thousand people. "The Unpardonable Sin" furnished the topic for Dr. Chapman's discourse. The full choir of three hundred voices was present at 7:30 o'clock, and for an hour the time was devoted to a song service. During these exercises the force of ushers, which was last night swelled to more than a hundred, succeeded in seating and taking care of the large audience. Dr. Chapman introduced Tom Quinn, the reformed gambler, who offered an impressive prayer, after which the choir and audience sang "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." The evangelist throughout his discourse strove to impress the people with the boundless love of the Savior for humanity; that He stands ready to forgive, though the sins of His people be as scarlet. In the words of St. Matthew xii, 31, he found the basis of his remarks touching the unpardonable sin: "Wherefore I say unto you, all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men, but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men." Bearing upon the same line the evangelist read selections from other books of the New Testament referring to the truths as the great red lights of danger. "And whosoever speaketh a word against the Son of Man it shall be forgiven him; but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come."

"I want to put the question to you who

know your Bibles. Have you ever listened

to truth more solemn than this? The un-

pardonable sin for which there is no for-There are those who say that it was only committed by those who heard Christ speak. Then only a few of us are in danger. I have never heard a man who was profane in the use of the third person of the Trinity. While we disagree concerning the sin which the Lord Jesus had in mind when he spake these solemn words I think we will all agree that the sin is the final rejection of the third person of the Trinity; sin against the Holy Ghost, the only representative of the Trinity in the world. To-night I do not need to prove His divinity. I need only say to you that Jesus Christ claimed to be the Son of God, equal of God in power and authority. I believe that I can prove to you to-night from the text that He is loving, and if there is a person in Indianapolis that is finally lost you'll be lost because you would not be saved. The responsibility is at your door. I will prove it to you with the unpardonable sin before you. I call before you a list of some of your sins. Suppose you have defrauded your neighbor; no one knows it; the secret is buried in your own breast. Can there be forgiveness with God for such a sin as that? I was preaching some years ago in my old church in Philadelphia. In the midst of the discourse I was interrupted. A letter was handed up to me by a man, who told me to read it; that it would emphasize my point. That letter was the sin which the Lord Jesus had in mind would emphasize my point. That letter was from a man who had defrauded the govfrom a man who had defrauded the government years before. 'I paid back the principal and promised God I would pay the interest,' he wrote. 'Here it is; and He has given me peace.' All manner of sin He will pardon. Suppose it be the scarlet sin. Is there forgiveness for that? Over in the Louvre to-night there is a picture of Christ hanging on the cross. You will see the little birls flying to its arms for rest. As you stand gazing on the picture the guide will touch your shoulder and call your attention to another feature of the work of art. A kneeling woman, her lips pressed against the feet of the Savior. That figure is Mary Magdalene. She is bowing there, my brother and sister, because the night is not dark enough and the enemies of Christ are not strong enough to drive her from his feet. Though your sins be as scarlet! Scarlet sins forgiven! I appeal to you. Haven't I proved His love? Isn't He loving?"

"They tell a story of a fire in a New York tenement house. One day a young mother went out and left her child at the window. When she returned that building was in flames; ropes were stretched about it, but no rope can keep a mother from her burning building brought the little one down so carefully wrapped in a blanket that there was scarcely the smell of smoke about it. But what of the mother? She was burned and her beauty ruined. Her face was disfigured. The child grew to womanhood, and one day with her poor, disfigured mother she sat in the waiting station of a New York railway. A girl companion came in and, pointing to the mother, said:
"Who is she?" The daughter apparently
did not notice the query. Again the girl spoke, pointing to the mother:

"I mean that woman with the awful face." The girl bowed her head and bit her lips to keep from speaking. Then she said: "I don't know who she is." "Rejected the mother, scarred and marked for her! Friends, a sin worse than that is yours. He was scarred and marked for you and you have been ashamed of Him and you have denied Him. When you say 'no' to the usher you say 'no' to God When no' to the usher you say 'no' to God. When you say 'no' to the minister you are turning away from God." Dr. Chapman says that since his work began here 2,000 people have announced through the medium of query cards their desire to know the gospel and to identify themselves with the church.

EPISCOPAL ADVENT CONFERENCE. Rev. C. S. Sargent's Topic "Did Christ Found a Church?"

The Advent conference of the Episcopal church began last night at the Cathedral, at the corner of Seventh street and College avenue. There was a fair audience present, Bishop Knickerbacker presided over the service and other clergymen of the denomination were present in robes. The lectures, it is announced, are an appeal to thinking men and women in order to present the scriptural idea of the church and its claims upon them. Rev. C. S. Sargent was the lecturer last night. His theme was "Did Jesus Found a Church?" The thesis, of course, admitted of but one answer and that in the affirmative from a Christian minister, but the speaker went into the meaning of the original terms to prove that his position had substantial proof for all that a member of the church believes. He found that the term ecclesia, in the sense in which it was so frequently used in the Scriptures, meant a visible organization having the functions of a Christian republic. It was the term that described Christ's meaning when He said: "Upon this rock will I found my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." This was the intention when Christ selected the twelve apostles and endowed them with His own power. The discussion led the lecturer to a consideration of the question as to whether salvation is possible outside of this whether salvation is possible outside of this visible church. He was prone to believe that it is possible and instanced the case of the eunich who was converted. Since the Lord had said that the church should abide forever, it must still be on earth, and this promise led the lecturer to a discussion of which church, or branch of the church, has the right to call itself the church. He reasoned that the real church must be that which could trace its origin back to the apostolic days. He did not be-lieve the honor or virtue could be claimed by a church having no history beyond its human founder. The true church lies in the line of the apostolic succession. Rev. J. H. Ranger will deliver the address to-night on the subject "St. Paul's Connection with the Church," and Rev. Mr. Hodge will discourse to-morrow night on the "Constitution of the Church."

MR. CHAPMAN'S COMPENSATION.

Contribution for Him and His As sistants at His Last Meting. The report that Rev. Mr. Chapman, the evangelist, and his assistants, are to receive \$5,000 for their services in this city is not true. Several ministers of the city denied the rumor yesterday, and William Sunday, Mr. Chapman's right-hand man, made an emphatic denial to the Journal Vast

"Mr. Chapman does not receive one cent except what is given him by contribution. Leading Jewelers. 13 East Washington St.

a very small sum. He is not making the money that he did while filling a regular pulpit. We are not working for the salary that is in the work. Sometimes we wear good clothes and at other times we look

Mr. Chapman was getting \$5,000 a year from his congregation at Philadelphia, which he abandoned for evangelistic work. It has been his custom to take up a collection of the custom to take up a collection of take up a tion at the last meeting in each city, for the use of himself and his assistants. At Detroit the collection amounted to a goodly sum, sufficient to pay all expenses of the workers for several weeks. At Terre Haute, however, it is stated that the collection amounted to less than \$300. From this had to be taken all expenses, including care fare and hotel bills.

Meridian-Street Prayer Meetings. The following list of prayer meetings has been arranged by the Meridian-street M. E. Church: Thursday, at 8:30 a. m., at Dr. Sims's, 25 West New York street; at Miss Buchanan's, No. 502 Ash street; at Mrs. W. B. Burford's, No. 700 North Meridian street; at Mrs. Stella Anderson's, No. 500 North Meridian, and at Mrs. East's, No. 56 North llinois street.

CURED OF WHISKER WEARING.

A Y. M. C. A. Man Arrested for Appearing Publicly in Disguise.

Officer Corrigan stood on the dry side of an electric light pole, at the corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets yesterday afternoon, watching the crowd. He observed a man wearing a dark, heavy beard and mustache trying to dodge him and pass unseen. Corrigan stepped forward and the man hastened his gait, but he was overtaken and questioned. It was evident that the beard and mustache were false. The stranger begged to be released, but Corrigan held him. "Who are you and why are you wearing those false whiskers?"

The stranger was trembling with fear, for it looked as if he had stepped into trouble. With a shaky voice he answered that he was a telegraph operator, a member of the Y. M. C. A., and was merely out masquerading for a little fun. 'What are you doing out at this time

of day in such an outfit?" asked Corrigan, and then he added: "Anybody can tell that those whiskers are false, and it looks like you are afraid of being seen; guess you had better go with me to headquarters." Despite the fellow's protests he was marched before Superintendent Powell. As he entered the office the Superintendent asked sternly: "What are you doing togged out

The man pulied the whiskers and mus-tache off, displaying a cleanly-shaven face, which did not have a single resemblance

"It is just this way," he began nervously, "I was trying to have a little fun and I bought these things expecting to scare my roommate. I am a member of the Y. M. C. A. and here is my card. I am not a crook A. and here is my card. I am not a crook, a burglar, an embezzler, a pickpocket nor anything bad. The man that sold me these confounded things told me that it was impossible to tell that they were false and I never dreamed of being detected while walking to my room. I expected to go there and wait for my roommate and see what he would say when he found a strange man with whiskers in our room. But you can have the whiskers if you will only let me out of this."

The young man, who was about twenty-five years old, gave the Superintendent a half dozen names for reference, and by a few minutes of telephoning it was easy to corroborate his story. He left headquarters vowing that he would never masque-rade again, never try to frighten his room-mate, never touch false whiskers, not even raise a beard.

ANTI-TOXINE DIPHTHERIA CURE. It May Be Tried in Indianapolis Soon -Obtaining the Serum.

The anti-toxine cure for diphtheria has not been tried yet by any Indianapolis physicians, nevertheless the profession is watching with interest results in other cities which have investigated the nev the new treatment is reasonably successful, As Prof. J. N. Hurty remarked yesterday: will be a great achievement for science. It case, but it has already been demonstrated that it moderates the disease in a majority

The anti-diphtheria serum is a difficult article to procure. The first and most essential thing, after some of the toxine has been procured from the throat of a diphtheria patient is to find a healthy horse. The animal is inoculated with the toxine, and if he be not altogether too tough he gets a genuine case of diphtheria. The horse is very likely to die, however, under the treatment, so it is well to start with several horses. When the animals all have sore throats and high fever they are inoculated again, and their cases become aggravated. Great care must be taken with their diet.
The horses are inoculated again and again,
until they are unaffected by the toxine.
Their blood is so full of the poison that they can't take any more. They are then called immunes. It takes three or four months to transform a good healthy horse into an immune. From these immunes blood is drawn and serum extracted from it. This serum is then inoculated into persons having symptoms of or threatened with diphtheria. This process makes immunes of the persons, and they are supposed to be proof against any diphtheria germs that may be floating about. A person inoculated while in the first stages of

The health department of St. Louis has inoculated four horses to try the treatment, and it is probable that some one will try it in this city before long. Just at present there is very little diphtheria in the

Wives Complain of Saloons.

Many letters are received at police headquarters from women giving information regarding saloons that violate the law. Most of them are from wives, who say their husbands spend their time and money Sundays in such and such a place. In the mail yesterday was one, writter with a lead pencil, and reading as follows: "Mr. Powell-I think you should pay ome attention to —'s saloon on West Washington street, as it is violating the law every Sunday and after II o'clock. My husband spends all of his time there, spends his money and then comes home and abuses me. We do not get enough in our family as his money all goes to the saloon. Trusting that you will pay some attention to this, from a wife whose heart aches." Like, in a majority of cases, no name was signed to the letter.

Alleged Conspiracy Against Conway. Robert Ball, arrested Sunday as a pal of John Lawhorn, has made a statement in which he claims that he and Lawhorn were employed by several prominent citizens of Greenwood to rid the town of Pete Conway's saloon, even at the cost of Conway's life. Further, that Lawhorn put a package of jewelry in Conway's pocket and then raised the cry of robbery in the hope that Conway would be arrested and sent to the penitentiary. The police doubt the

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